CHAPTER 4

SIMULATION OF WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - PROCEDURE

This section discusses the procedure for using DRAINMOD to simulate the performance of a water management system. As an example, the design of a drainage system is considered. The required input data and a representative example of the program output are presented. Sources of input data and methods used to determine them are discussed in Chapter 5. Other examples of the use of DRAINMOD for evaluation and design are given in Chapter 6. The purpose of this chapter is to demonstrate the simulation procedure and examine the form of the required inputs and simulation output.

Example - A combination surface-subsurface drainage system

The soil chosen for this hypothetical example is a Wagram loamy sand located near Wilson, North Carolina. This soil type is usually well drained in nature and does not require artificial drainage. In this case, however, it is flat and is underlain by a very slowly permeably layer at a 1.8 m depth. Corn is to be grown on a continuous basis. The seedbed is to be prepared after about March 15 and corn planted by April 15; the harvest period is September 1 to October 15. The purpose of the drainage system is to provide trafficable conditions in the spring and ruing the fall harvest season, and to prevent excessive soil water conditions during the growing season. The simulation will tell us whether or not the given design will accomplish this purpose and how often it may be expected to fail.

Input Data

The input data for this example are given in Appendix A as card images arranged in the order that they are fed into the computer. The sources of these data and more details concerning the inputs are discussed below.

Soil Property Inputs

The relationships between drainage volume (or effective air volume above the water table) and water table depth were determined from large field cores as discussed by Skaggs, et al, (1978), and are plotted along with similar relationships for other soils in Figure 5-4. The relationship between maximum rate of upward water movement to supply ET requirements and depth of the water table below the root zone is given in Figure 2-15 for the Wagram soil. A summary of the other soil property inputs is given in Table 4-1.

Crop Input Data

The growing season for corn is approximately 120 days from April 15 to about August 15. The effective root zone depth is assumed to be dependent on time after planting and is arbitrarily taken as that given by the 60 percent curve from the data of Mengel and Barber, Figure 2-22. Soil water from a shallow surface layer will be removed (i.e., dried out to some lower limit water content) by evaporation even when the land is fallow. Therefore, an effective root zone depth of 3 cm was assumed for the period before and after the growing season. Other crop related input data are given in Table 4-1.

Drainage System Input Parameters

The drainage system consists of subsurface 102 mm (4 inch) drains spaced 45 m apart and 1 m deep. The surface drainage is only fair with some shallow depressions and an average surface storage depth of 12.5 mm. Convergence near the drain is accounted for by defining an equivalent depth

Table 4-1. Summary of soil property and crop related input data for Wagram loamy sand.

		Program	
Parameter		Variable Nam	e Value
Depth to restricting layer		DEPTH	180 cm
Hydraulic conductivity		CONK	6 cm/hr (uniform)
Volumetric water content at	lower limit		
(wilting point)		WP	0.05
Initial water table depth		IDTWT	0.0 cm
Minimum soil air volume requ			
tillage operations during:			
first work period (spri		AMINI	3.7 cm
second work period (har		AMIN2	3.0 cm
Minimum rain to stop field o	perations:		
spring seedbed prep.		ROUTA1	1.2 cm
fall harvest		ROUTA2	0.5 cm
Minimum time after rain befo	re can till:		
spring seedbed prep.		ROUTT1	1 day
fall harvest		ROUTT2	1 day
Working period for seedbed p	rep.:		-
starting day	-	BWKDY1	74
ending day		EWKDY1	104
Working period for harvest:			20,
starting day		BWKDY2	240
ending day		EWKDY2	270
Working hours during spring:		201012	270
starting time		SWKHR1	0800
ending time		EWKHR1	2000
Working hours during harvest		PMVUVT	2000
starting time	•	Crivina	0000
-		SWKHR2	0800
ending time	L _	EWKHR2	1800
Growing season - starting da	te	·	ISEWDS 4/15
- ending date			ISEWDE 8/15
Depth on which SEW calculation	ons are based	SEWX	30 cm
Parameters for Green-Ampt	W.T. Depth	A(hr ⁻¹)	B(cm hr ⁻¹)
infiltration equation:	_		D(CHITE)
inititelacton equation:	0 cm	0	0
	50	3.0	1.0
	100	5.5	2.0
	150	8.7	3.0
	200	11.5	3.0
	500	25.0	3.0

from the drain to the impermeable layer according to the methods given by Hooghoudt (van Schilfgaarde, 1974). Methods given elsewhere Skaggs (1978b), were used to find an effective radius of a completely open drain tube from data presented by Bravo and Schwab (1975), and then to determine the equivalent depth using equations given by Moody (1966). Input parameters describing the drainage system are summarized in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2. Summary of drainage system input parameters.

	Program		
Parameter	Variable Name	Value	
Drain spacing	SDRAIN	45 m	
Drain depth	DDRAIN	1 m	
Equivalent depth to impermeable layer	HDRAIN	0.68 m	
*Equivalent profile depth	DEPTH	1.68 m	
Maximum depth of surface storage	STMAX	12.5 mm	
Drain radius	**	57 mm	
Effective drain radius	**	5.1 mm	

[•] The equivalent profile depth is the sum of DDRAIN and HDRAIN and is used as input for the variable DEPTH, rather than the actual profile depth in Table 1.

Climatological Input Data

Hourly precipitation and daily temperature data were obtained for Wilson, North Carolina, from HISARS. Inputs identifying the station and specifying the heat index for ET calculations were given on the EXECUTE JCL card. These inputs are given in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3. Inputs for calling climatological data from HISARS and ET calculations.

	Program	
Parameter	Variable Name	Value
Station ID for precipitation	ID1	319476
Station ID for daily temperatures	ID2	319476
Latitude for temperature station	LATT	35° 47'
Heat index	HET	75.0
Year and month simulation starts	START	1952-01
Year and month simulation ends	END	1971- 12

^{**}These variables are not inputs to DRAINMOD, but are used to calculate HDRAIN.

Other Input Data

Irrigation is not considered in the example given here. However, input data for irrigation must be specified; values are selected such that no irrigation water will be applied. An example of the irrigation inputs required for simulating the use of the above system for application of waste water is given in Appendix A.

Simulation Results

Sample results of the computer output for each simulation are shown in Tables 4-4 through 4-7. A listing of the input parameters and soil properties is given in Table 4-4. Daily summaries for the month of July 1959 are given in Table 4-5 and monthly summaries for 1959, a relatively wet year with a total of 1553 mm of rainfall, infiltration (INFIL), ET, cumulative drainage (DRAIN), runoff, total water leaving the field through the outlet drain (WLOSS) and the amount of irrigated water (DMTSI). In addition, soil water conditions at the end of the day are given by values for air volume in the wet zone (AIR VOL), total drained volume (TVOL), depth of dry zone (DDZ), depth of wet zone (WETZ), depth of the water table (DTWT), depth of water stored on the surface at the end of the day (STOR), depth of water in the outlet (DRNSTO). The SEW-30 value is also given for each day.

The monthly summaries (Table 4-6) give the totals of rainfall, infiltration, runoff, drainage, ET, dry days, working days, water lost from the field through the drainage outlet, SEW-30, total irrigation (MIR), number of irrigation events (MCN), depth of water pumped for subirrigation (PUMP), and the number of scheduled irrigation events postponed (MPT) for each month. Sample output results for a year (1961) with a smaller amount of rainfall are given in the output section of Appendix A. Also given in Appendix A is an example of simulation output when this water management system is used for disposal of waste water at a planned sprinkler irrigation rate of 2.5 cm/week.

The simulation was conducted for a 20-year period (1952-1971). The summary and ranking of the objective functions, which is printed out at the end of the simulation is given in Table 4-7. A probability analysis can then be conducted on the results in Table 4-7 and on similar results for other sets of design parameters to develop relationships between the objective functions and design parameters such as those given in Chapter 6 (e.g. Figures 6-11 and 6-12).

Figure 4-4. An example of computer output - listing of inputs - Wagram soil.

INPUT PARAMETER VALUES USED IN THIS SIMULATION

DEPTH TO DRAIN=100.0CM EFFECTIVE DEPTH FROM DUAIN TO INCEMEABLE LAYER = 68.0CM DRAINS = 4500.0CM DISTANCE BETWEEN MAXIMUM DEPTH OF SURFACE PONDING = 9.25CM EFFECTIVE DEPTH INTERMEABLE LAYER= 168.0CM NUMBER OF DEPTH INCREMENTS= 33. DRAINAGE COEFFICIENT(AS LIMITED BY SUBSURFACE OUTLET)= 1.50CM/DAY ACTUAL DEPTH FROM SURFACE TO IMPERMEABLE LAYER- 180.0CM SURFACE STORAGE THAT MUST BE FILLED BEFORE WATER CAN MOVE TO DRAIN (FIG.2-12) = 1.25CM FACTOR -C- IN KIRKHAM EQ. 2-17 = 21.70 MINIMUM AIR VOL REQUIRED FOR TRAFFICABILITY FOR FIRST WORK PERIOD(AMINI) = 3.70CM MINIUM DAILY MAINFALL TO STOP FIELD OPERATIONS FOR FIRST PERIOD (ROUTAL) = 1.25CM MINIMUM TIME AFTER RAIN BEFORE CAN TILL FIRST PERIOD (ROUTTI) = MINIMUM AIR VOL REQUIRED FOR TRAFFICABILITY FOR SECOND WORK PERIOD (AMIN2) = 3.70CM MINIUM DAILY RAINFALL TO STOP FIELD OPERATIONS FOR SECONDPERIOD (ROUTA2) = 1.25CM MINIMUM TIME AFTER RAIN BEFORE CAN TILL SECOND PERIOD (ROUTT2)= JULIAN DATE TO BEGIN COUNTING WORK DAYS-FIRST PERIOD= 76 JULIAN DATE TO END COUNTING WORK DAYS- FIRST PERIOD=105 HOUR TO BEGIN WORK- FIRST PERIODS 8 HOUR TO END WORK-FIRST PERIOD=20 JULIAN DATE TO BEGIN COUNTING WORK DAYS-SECOND PERIOD=368 JULIAN DATE TO END COUNTING WORK DAYS- SECOND PERIOD=368 HOUR TO BEGIN WORK- SECOND PERIOD: 8 HOUR TO END WORK- SECOND PERIOD=20 MAXIMUM ROOTING DEPTH= 30.9CM CRITICAL DEPTH WET ZONE= 75.0CM WILTING POINT= 0.05 INITIAL WATER TABLE DEPTH: 0.0 WIDTH OF DITCH BOTTOM= 60.0CM SIDE SLOPES OF DITCH= 0.5:1 FIRST DAY OF SURFACE IRRICATION= 1 INTERVAL BETWEEN SURFACE IRRICATION DAYS: ** STARTING HOUR OF SURFACE IRRIGATIONS 10 ENDING HOUR OF SURFACE TRRIGATION= 12 NO SURFACE IRRIGATION INTERVAL 1= NO SURFACE IRRIGATION INTERVAL 2= () MINIMUM AIR REQUIRED TO HAVE SURFACE IRRIGATION= 3.50CM AMOUNT OF RAIN TO POSTPONE SURFACE IRRIGATION= 1.00CM SURFACE IRRIGATION FOR ONE HOUR: 0.0 0.0 0.0

DEPTH SATURATED HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY

9.9 - 189.99 6.90000

DEPTHS OF WIERS FROM THE SURFACE

2/ 0. 3/ 0. 4/ 0. 5/ 0. 6/ 0. 7/ 0. 8/ 0. 9/ 0. 10/ 0. 11/ 0. DATE 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 WIER DEPTH 109.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

INDICATER FOR DAILY SUMMERYS OF THE PROPERTY O

Table 4-4 (Cont.) An example of computer output - listing of inputs - Wagram soil.

SOLL WATER CHARACTERISTICS AND RELATIONSHIP DETWEEN WATER TABLE DEFIT AND BRAINED(VOID) VOLOME

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1.0000	0.0	0 0 0	TAILER CONTENT	CONTENT VOLUME VOLUMS ABOVE W.T.	UPFLUX
0000	43.3333	10.0000	90000.00 1000.00 9000.00	0 C	٠
	54.2857	20.0000		0001.00 00010.00	
3.0000	61.1111	30.0000			9.3000
4.6660	66.6667	40.0000	0.2180	9.8000	6.3966
•	71.6666	50000	Ψ,	1.4000	0.1460
٠	75.6999	60.0000		•	6.6356
0000.2	79.6000	9000.02		4.6000	0.0120
٠	63.1379	U.O. 0000		٠	0.600
	30.000 .147	90000	6. 1936 6. 1936	9000.6	6.0060
•	#051.00 040.4.00	9000.001	00000	14. 0000 16. 0400	90000
00000	6	120.000		10.5400	97.00
		130,0000		23.1200	9.0007
	163,4884	140.0000		26.5599	6.0003
- 1	•	150.000		30.000	9.0600
16.0000	•	160.0040		30.6111	0.0000
•		170.0000	•	31. SECOND	6.0690
•	115.1163	180.0000		91.8333	٠
•		196.0000	•	32.4444	
		200.000	٠	33. 6 333	0000.0
	123,8372	210.0000	•	33.6666	9000
		220,0000	•	34.2777	0.0000
	•	230.000	•	34.8888	0.0000
	•	246.0000	•	33.5000	0.0000
	139.4661	256.0500	0.0672	36.111	0.000
	100.0044	200.000		0000 P	00000
2000 . 00 000 . 20	141.2671	0000.000	•		9000
	144.1001	200.000	5.000 S	**************************************	99999
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31.0000	166.3640	310.000	٠.	2222.68	0000.0
	182.7275	320,0000		40.3888	9.0000
33.0000	199.0914	330.0000	6090'0	41.0000	0.0000
34.0000	215,4549	340.0000	0.0601	41.6111	0.0000
33.0000		350.0000	•	42.2222	0.0000
		360.0000	4	(1) i	0.000
		376.000	•	٠ ي	9.0300
	1000 - 000 M	300.600	•	00000 - 64	MANA. M
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Table 4-4 (Cont.) An example of computer output - listing of inputs - Wagram soil.

GREEN AMPT	INFILTRATION	PARAMETERS
w.T.D.	Λ	В
0.0	0.0	0.0
50.000	3.000	1.000
100.000	5.500	2.000
150.000	8.700	3.000
200,000	11.500	3.000
500.000	25,000	2 000

VALUES	READ	IN
DAY		ROOT DEPTH
1		4.00
106		4.00
116		5.00
126		8.00
136		16.00
146		21.00
156		23.00
166		26.00
176		28.00
186		30.00
196		30.00
226		30.00
256		4.00
366		4.00

	DA 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 1 2 3 1 4 5 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Daily Rainfall	1959 RAIN 2.98 0.19 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.02 2.526 1.683 5.53 0.153 1.514 0.00 2.626 0.10 0.745
Daily Infiltration	7 L9883 9 1436205.5341 00.64601045.1705.1705.1705.1705.1705.1705.1705.170
Daily ET	ET210.641200.6537144633714800.653200.653200.655466736666736667366666736666673666666
Daily Drainage	DRAIN 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.
Air Volume in (or Drained Volume from) Vet Zone	AIR VOL 12.75 12.79 12.89 12.96 13.00 13.07 13.14 13.18 13.21 13.06 11.11 3.70 2.41 0.03 0.59 1.45 1.45 1.00 1.16 1.97 2.53 1.64 0.74 1.19 1.88 1.88 2.54
	TVOL 16.81 17.81 17.82 18.61 18.
Depth of Dry Zone	DDZ 16.49 17.15 18.14 19.55 18.26 21.68 21.69 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.
Depth of Wet Zone	100.48 100.59 100.79 100.99
Depth of Water Table	117.10 118.21 119.80 121.53 118.85 120.88 122.68 121.06
Depth of Water Stored on the Surface	SO. 000000000000000000000000000000000000
Daily Runoff	RUNO F 60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Daily Water Leaving Outlet	WLOSS 0.00 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Depth of Water in Outlet Ditch	Y0000000000000000000000000000000000000
Nater Stored in Outlet- Equivalent Depth Over the Field	DRNSTO 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
Jaily SEW30-cm Days	SEW 000000000000000000000000000000000000
\mount of Water \frigated	9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9

Table 4-6. An example of computer output for monthly summaries - Wagram soil, 1959.

	•	TONTHLY VOLUM	es in c	ENTIMETERS	FOR YEAR	R 1959							
MONTH	RAINFALL	INFILTRATION	RUNOFF	DRAINAGE	ET	DRY DAYS	WRK DAYS	WATER LOSS	SEW	MIR	MCN	PUMP	MPT
1	5.97	5.97	0.00	5.50	1.19	0.0	0.0	5.59	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	Ø
2	10.59	9.24	1.05	6.71	1.45	0.0	0.0	В. 06	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0
3	12.17	10.69	1.48	7.39	2.48	0.0	5.46	B. 87	9.0	0.0	Ø	0.0	0
4	18.77	10.53	5.24	B. 94	6.53	0.0	1.58	14.17	40.81	0.0	0	9.0	0
5	4.93	4.93	0.00	1.81	11.02	0.0	0.0	1.82	0.0	0.0	Ø	0.0	0
6	6.93	6.93	0.00	0.16	13.72	0.0	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0
7	46.38	35.72	10.66	5.51	13.49	0.0	0.0	16.17	42.50	0.0	Ø	0.0	Ø
8	12.88	12.88	0.00	3.42	11.41	1.00	0.0	3.42	0.0	0.0	0	9.0	Ø
9	6.53	6.53	0.00	2.72	8.97	0.0	0.0	2.72	0.0	0.0	9	0.0	0
10	17.12	17.12	0.00	4.56	5.55	0.0	0.0	4.56	0.0	0.0	ø	0.0	0
11	6.10	6.10	0.00	5.4 0	2.61	0.0	0.0	5.40	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0
12	6.93	6.93	0.00	5.25	1.29	0.0	6.0	5.25	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	Ø
TOTALS	155.30	136.57	18.73	57.35	79.72	1.00	7.04	76.10	83.31	0.	0	9.0)

Table 4-7. Example of computer output of yearly summaries and ranking of objective functions - work days, SEW₃₀ dry days and yearly irrigation for drainage.

RANK	WORK DAYS	YEAR	SEW	YEAR	DRY DAYS	YEAR	IRRIGATION	YEAR
i	29.65	1966	97.51	1953	50. 90	1954	0.0	1951
2	28.67	1955	83.31	1959	38.90	1952	0.0	1952
3	28.00	1967	63.83	1967	32.90	1955	0.0	1953
4	25.33	1951	62.01	1965	26.00	1957	0.0	1954
5	23.10	196B	37.39	1960	24.90	1970	0.0	1955
6	1B.50	1953	30.60	1958	22.00	1956	0.0	1956
7	13.32	1954	0.0	1951	21.00	1964	0.0	1957
8	13.28	1969	0.0	1952	15.00	195 t	0.0	1958
9	13.24	1963	0.0	1954	10.00	1953	0.0	1959
10	10.99	1952	0.0	1955	10.00	- 1960	0.0	1960
11	10.92	1970	0.0	1956	8.00	1962	0.0	1961
12	10.68	1965	0.0	1957	6.00	1958	0.0	1962
13	10.58	1957	0.0	1961	4.00	1963	0.0	1963
14	B. 61	1956	9.0	1962	4.00	1969	0.0	1964
15	7.04	1959	0.0	1963	2.00	1959	0.0	1965
16	5.50	1961	0.0	1964	2.00	1961	0.0	1966
17	4.94	1964	0.0	1966	2.00	1965	0.0	1967
18	4.23	1960	0.0	1968	2.00	1967	0.0	1968
19	1.06	1962	0.0	1969	0.0	1966	0.0	1969
20	0.0	1958	0.0	1970	0.0	1968	0.0	1970
AVERAGE	13.38		18,73		13.90		0.0	